

The LONDON JOURNAL.

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CATO and Mr D'ANVERS Compared.

Cale! hast thou appealed unto Cato? Unto Cato
saith thou go.



THE Authors of the *Craftsman* are now reduced to One, which every Body may see by the Pertness and Emptiness of the late Compositions: The great Authors, his Patrons, are gone to rest, and Mr. D'Anvers is left alone to sustain the Weight and Burden of settling Kingdoms, judging of Negotiations and Treaties, censuring Kings, cursing Ministers, and preserving what was never in Danger, Liberty and the Constitution. And see how he doth all this, only by looking into the Indexes of Books to find something against evil Ministers. Thus has he dealt with the Roman and English History; and now he is retailing Cato's Letters, where he finds a Magazine of warm Ideas, and much warmer Words, which, at random, he flings at the Heads of the present Ministry; and then says, *Thus have I undeniably shewn the Concurrence of CATO AND ME in all Points*; that is, because Cato was sometimes abusive, and Mr. D'Anvers always abusive, therefore there is a Concurrence of Cato and him in all Points. He quotes the most passionate indecent Paragraphs in Cato's Letters, and then triumphantly says, *Have not I equal'd Cato in Scurrility and Billingsgate*? With all my Heart: This shall be allow'd, that the best of Mr. D'Anvers's Writings almost equal the worst Part of Cato's; almost, I say, for Cato outdoes him even in the Art of railing at great Men; he curses with a better Grace, and rails with more Strength and Dignity. However, I think Mr. D'Anvers is arrived at Honour enough; and he may now say with Caesar, *I have liv'd to a Fullness of Age and Glory*; for the best of my Writings almost equal the worst of Cato's. And this is all that he has prov'd in his long *Craftsman* of seven Columns.

But we will prove, in a quarter of the Room, that there is no other Agreement than what we have mentioned between Cato's Writings and Mr. D'Anvers's; for the Occasion of the Writings are not the same, nor the Writings themselves. Mr. D'Anvers, who is a mere Infant and Novice in Reasoning, imagines, that, because Cato wrote against corrupt and wicked Ministers, and he writes against corrupt and wicked Ministers, therefore Cato and him are equally justifiable. Not at all, for the Occasions and Causes must be the same; the Men in Power, at this Time, must do as wicked and unjustifiable Things as the Men in Power at that Time, or else there's no Equality. All the Kingdom knows the Occasion of Cato's Writing; and every Man is satisfied, that had not the South-Sea Scheme produced those dismal and tragical Effects, not one of those Papers would ever have seen the Light. There was, at that Time, monstrous and prodigious Wickedness. The People indeed were to blame, as they always are, when they run into Gaming, and put Fortunes to Hazard at once, which were got by them or their Forefathers, with much Anxiety, and great Care and Trouble: But the Trap was laid for them; some Gentlemen in Power led the poor following implicit Crowd, fond of being rich at once, like Sheep to the Slaughter; and the Ruin of Thousands of Families, besides the Introduction of Luxury, was the Consequence of this iniquitous Project. This made Cato justly open; but every Body knows, that the M——r, whom Mr. D'Anvers always aims at, was not in this Scheme, nor had any thing to do with the Causes of it. He came into Power, indeed, when all Things were in Confusion; he endeavoured to bring Order out of this Confusion, and got Matters settled in Parliament in such a Manner as seem'd best upon the Whole. It was impossible, as Things were blended and complicated, that equal and impartial Justice should be done to every Sufferer. If Mens Heads were cut off, the Parliament could not put them on again; [Price Two-Pence.]

nor could they, with all their Power, give Men those Estates which they had foolishly squander'd away. There are Hundreds of Persons in the Kingdom of the best Sense, and without the least Attachment to the M——r, who think the confused State of Affairs at that Time was as wisely considered, and Property as well adjusted, as the Nature of the Thing would admit of. But perhaps Mr. Trenchard, and the other Authors of Cato did not think so; therefore they wrote against the Person whom they supposed caus'd a partial and unequal Settlement. They call'd him the *Skreen*; and, in the Heat of their Passions, Refutations, and perhaps *Lesses*, (which Men of OEconomy most terribly feel) said a Thousand ill-natur'd Things; and, when their Hand was in, tho' there was only this Evil then in the Kingdom, mutter'd up a vast Number of others: And, D'Anvers-like, roar'd out, *Oppressions and Miscarriages; wild and expensive Expeditions; outrageous Taxes; Increase of Publick Debts; Standing Armies; Private Men's raising Estates; Bribery and Corruption*. &c. And this will all Men do, who write against Courts; they will say more of these Evils than is true, as Men who write for them, will often say less than is true. Writers against Courts, will not only reckon up the real Evils of a Government, but will raise imaginary ones. They will, rather than want them, create Evils: They'll not only attack the Ills caus'd by a Ministry; but mutter up, and put in Battle Array, all those Evils which cleave to all Times, and all Ministries, and which will never be rooted out, for Instance, *Corruption*. Will Corruption ever cease? Or, can *Laws* hinder it? Will these not be always Taxes? 'Tis only putting the Word *Outrages* to them, and crying aloud, *outrageous Taxes!* and the Business is done. Won't Men in great Power, get great Estates? And won't there be always some publick Miscarriages and Errors? And some Things which Reason can't always justify. Are Ministers infallible? Are they not Men? And shou'd not we suppose them to err, now and then, in publick Life, as well as our selves in private Life? But the Way of these Bel-lowers against Ministries, is to raise meer Mistakes into Crimes; and Errors of no Moment, into a Design to overturn the Constitution, and destroy Liberty.

But suppose the M——r whom Mr. D'Anvers uses in so scurrilous Manner, was the very Person call'd the *Skreen*; and that the Good Nature and Humanity of this Gentleman, held his Hand from a vigorous Execution of Justice: Suppose Things were not so well adjusted as they might have been: What's this to Mr. D'Anvers? This, indeed, would justify Cato's Writing at that Time; but will by no means, justify Mr. D'Anvers's Writing now. His Argument lies here, (pray mind it.) "The M——r, ten Years ago, did not punish some Crimes equal to their Deserts; therefore, Mr. D'Anvers may write against him five Years after; and continue for several Years together abusing him, and an Administration, against which he has not been able to prove One Crime; or produce One Action injurious to the Publick: Cato might have Reason to write; D'Anvers can have none; because no publick Ills are committed: Nor are there any Evils in the Kingdom, but what the best Governments in the World will be eternally subject to. So that 'tis true, That Cato's Reasoning against weak and wicked Ministers cannot be employ'd against the present Ministry: Nor, in any Manner relate to them, as Ministers since the Craftsman was publish'd."

Thus far, as to the Occasion of Cato's and Mr. D'Anvers's Writing. Come we now, (as our Licens'd Orators have it) to the second general head; the Writings themselves. Never was there a greater Difference between any Two Writers in the World: The greatest Part of Cato's Letters are wrote on general Subjects; relate to publick Happiness; and are all Originals: They are Discourses upon Liberty, and national Virtue: The Reasoning is clear and strong: The Sentiments great and manly; and the Language nervous and beautiful. But Mr. D'Anvers scarce ever writ on any general

Subjects; nor does he appear capable of making a rational Discourse on Liberty; the Right of private Judgment, or any other subject; No, not even on Standing Armies; into which Argument he honestly acknowledges, He never enter'd very deep. He has no Abilities for Reaching; all he has said upon general Topics, have been only a few Scraps stole from other Authors, where the Argument lay stronger, and where the Sense was conveyed clearer to the Mind. Mr. Oldcastle indeed, had Knowledge, good Sense, and true Notions of Liberty; and, had he not set out with a strong Bias upon his Mind, and a Resolution to accommodate the History of England to serve his Purpose of abusing the GOVERNMENT and Ministry, he would have made useful Extracts: but Mr. D'Anvers has neither shewn Learning, Knowledge, nor Judgment; there is a lively Pertness, Pedantry, and ill Manners, run thro' all his Writings; he is full of Billingsgate and Scurrility, and yet perpetually complaining of Billingsgate and Scurrility. His whole Set of Papers are Libels and Invectives against one Gentleman; in spite and Malice to whom, the Craftsman was first set up, and has been ever since continued. There is hardly a Paper in his whole Collection but what is level'd at Persons, not Things: To abuse the M——r, as he calls him, all our Foreign Affairs have been misrepresented and ridicul'd; and our Home Affairs put in such a Light, as to make the People believe, that our Constitution is going to be given up, our Liberties overturned, and that we were upon the Brink of Ruin and Destruction; in short, to abuse this M——r, there hath not been a Word said truly either of our Foreign or Domestic Affairs; and yet Mr. D'Anvers is very angry, that the People don't buy his Seven Volumes for the sake of Truth, general Instruction, Liberty, and publick Virtue, as they did Cato's Letters.

Thus have we shewn the Difference between Cato and Mr. D'Anvers with great Impartiality, by the different Occasion of their Writings, and by the Writings themselves, and shall leave the Reader to judge, of the foolish Effrontery of those who have set up the Design of Cato's Letters, in Derogation of the Honour of the Craftsman; and also of the Turn of what Mr. D'Anvers affects of himself; "Thus have I undeniably shewn the Concurrence of CATO AND ME in all Points." What 'tis Demonstration, that they concurr'd in no Point, but that of abusing; and when 'tis evident to all the World, that the Design of Cato's Letters was as different from Mr. D'Anvers's, as Light from Darkness. The Design of the one was to reform real Abuses; the Design of the other to create imaginary ones: The Design of Cato was National; the Design of D'Anvers, Personal: One wrote for Liberty and publick Virtue; the other, merely to gratify the Malice and Ambition of a few Men out of Power: The Writings of the one contain general Instructions for all the Parts of publick Life and Action; but the Writings of the other are only one continued Round of Scandal and Defamation; of Billingsgate and Scurrility against one Gentleman in Power, whom his Patrons and Masters hired him to abuse.

F. OSBORNE.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

Paris, October 24.

LETTERS from Rome, of the 4th Instant, advise, that the Six Months allowed by the Monitory affixed up against Cardinal Coscia being expired, and he not appearing, a Second Monitory was affixed up the 2d Instant, citing him to appear, upon pain of Disobedience, and the Penalties contain'd in the Bull of Pope Innocent; and his Holiness deprives him of all his Ecclesiastical Revenues and Pensions, and confirms the Greater Excommunication contain'd in the Inhibitory Letters of the 12th of August last, against the Farmers or other Detainers of that Cardinal's Ecclesiastical Revenues, who shall pay them to him.

There has been handed about here, in several Days past, a printed Copy of the Arrêt of the Parliament of Provence, in relation to the Affairs



To Masters of Ships, Country Shopkeepers, &c. this public Notice is given,



THAT WILLIAM DICEY,

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